

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES ON WESTERN HEMI- SPHERE MONOCHAMINI

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Since the publication¹ of the work on this tribe, the receipt of additional material has brought to light species not previously seen as well as new locality records and synonymy for forms already reported upon. Furthermore, various friends of the authors have pointed out some errors and oversights which need correction. It is to bring these matters to notice that this supplement is offered.

Thanks are due to Lionel Lacey for the loan of his material, to Henry Dietrich and Mont Cazier for the privilege of studying the collections respectively at Cornell University and at the American Museum of Natural History, and to Warren S. Fisher and Dr. E. Gorton Linsley for notations regarding genotype designations.

Taeniotes Serville

The type of this genus had been previously designated by Thomson, *Systema Ceramb.*, 1864, p. 77, as *Cerambyx ocellatus* Oliv.

Taeniotes naevius Bates. A fine series of twenty-seven specimens in Lacey's collection included fourteen from various localities in Ecuador, as follows: Ecuador: 1; Rio Anzu, Oriente. 1; Puyo. 1; Tungurahua. 4; Zatzayacu, Oriente. 1; El Partidero. 2; Abitagua, Oriente. 2; Balzapamba. 1; La Palmera. 1; Playse de Montelvo.

Taeniotes inquinatus Thomson. Ecuador: 5; El Partidero, March 4, 1936 (W. MacIntyre) [L. Lacey].

Taeniotes similis Dillon and Dillon. Inadvertently, the listing of the topotypic paratype in the authors' collection was omitted in type-setting and the omission was not corrected in proofreading. New localities are listed here: Ecuador: ♀; Abitagua, Rio Pastaza, Oriente, Nov. 26, 1936 (W. MacIntyre) [L. Lacey]. Colombia: ♂; no locality data (Felipe Ovalle) [A.M.N.H.].

¹ Dillon, L. S., and E. S. Dillon. The Tribe Monochamini in the Western Hemisphere, Reading Public Museum Sci. Pub., No. 1, 1941.

Taeniotes dentatus Dillon and Dillon. Ecuador: ♂; El Partidero, Nov. 27, 1935 (W. MacIntyre) [L. Lacey].

Taeniotes praeclarus Bates. The correct spelling of the specific name as found in the original description is as given above. Ecuador: ♀; Abitagua, Oriente, Dec. 13, 1939 [L. Lacey].

Taeniotes buckleyi Bates. This species, correctly, should be placed before *luciani*, but this relationship could not possibly have been garnered from Bates' description.

Elongate-ovate, robust, subcylindrical; elytra subconvex; dark brown or fuscous, covered with fine, short, grayish-brown pubescence and with yellow pubescence as follows: head with a narrow vitta from occiput to between antennal tubercles, slightly wider basally and apically, another behind each eye, widest at base, and a third rather narrow, outlining anterior margin of lower lobe of eye to behind base of mandibles; pronotum with a rather narrow vitta medially, which is slightly wider on middle two-thirds and interrupted at middle; and below each lateral tubercle a slightly wider one gradually narrowing apically; scutellum broadly vittate; elytra each with two larger, oval maculae, one at middle and one at apical third, these on center of disk, apical fourth at center with a row of fine dots which are sometimes slightly coalescent, lateral margin with a row of very fine dots to apical fourth, remainder of disk with few scattered, very small or minute maculae, center of base of each elytron with a very short, narrow, yellow vitta. Beneath dark brown or fuscous, thinly clothed with fine, brownish-gray pubescence, laterally with a broken, yellow vitta on sterna, and on sternites rather large maculae laterally, which are gradually smaller apically; prosternum with a rather wide vitta just before each procoxa. Antennæ and legs dark brown, antennæ somewhat lighter apically; legs thinly clothed with brownish-gray pubescence and antennæ with brownish pubescence. Head finely, densely punctate and with few coarse punctures which are frequently feebly rugose, a median impressed line from occiput to between antennal tubercles on front, thence carinate to epistoma; front rugosely-punctate; antennæ nearly twice body length in male, only about one-third longer in female; pronotum transverse, sides nearly straight; apex narrower than base; two basal and one apical

transverse sulci, apical one deep and nearly angulated at middle; disk rugose, and with a small tubercle either side of median vitta just before internal basal sulcus; lateral tubercles moderate, ending in a long, acute spine. Scutellum feebly elongate, sides straight, apex broadly rounded. Elytra with sides nearly straight, tapering to apex; apices rounded, near suture angulated; at base tuberculate for only a very short space, then very deeply punctate, punctures finer and evanescent apically. Mesosternum with a distinct rectangular tubercle; fifth sternite at apex with a long, acute spine either side, male feebly emarginate, female feebly emarginate and with a narrow, shallow, triangular impression to base.

Length: 22–26 mm.; width: 6.75–8.5 mm.

Distribution: Ecuador and Peru.

Peru: 1 ♂; La Merced, Chanchamayo [L. Lacey]. ♀; Chanchamayo, April, 1928 [A.M.N.H.]. 1 ♀; Abneudrillo, Dept. San Martin, Nov. 14, 1936 [L. Lacey]. 1 ♀; Sani Beni, Yunin, Sept. 26, 1935 (F. Woytkowski) [L. Lacey].

Ecuador: 1 ♀; Tungurahua, May 23, 1939 (W. MacIntyre) [L. Lacey].

Parataeniotes Dillon and Dillon, gen. nov.

In future listings, this should follow *Taeniotes*, which it resembles in the spined fifth abdominal sternite and in the form of the eye. It differs from it in the small, unarmed lateral tubercles of pronotum, which is more slender in form; pronotal disk transversely rugose at middle; and elytra without tubercles, its apices broadly dentate.

Medium to large, elongate-ovate, rather slender, subcylindrical; black, somewhat shining, with sparse, longish, fine pubescence, with vittæ and maculæ of white tomentum. Head sparsely, coarsely, rugosely punctate, punctures wide and shallow, almost foveate, with a fine carina from occiput to epistoma, stronger on front, front scabrose; antennal tubercles roughly scabrose. Eye with lower lobe transverse, large, two times genal height; upper lobe subequal in width to isthmus which is wide. Antennæ two to two and one-half times body length in male, one and one-half to one and two-thirds its length in female, not fringed or only very feebly so beneath. Pronotum slightly elongate, sides feebly arcuate, narrower apically; a feeble but distinct tubercle laterally just behind middle; three basal and two apical transverse sulci; disk strongly, transversely rugose at middle. Scutellum slightly transverse. Elytra with sides feebly arcuate to apices, which are acute and bluntly dentate at tip. Prosternum angulate; procoxal cavities narrowly open. Mesosternum with a medium tubercle. Fifth sternite spined laterally in female and male. Legs in male very elongate; protarsi in female and male only slightly fringed on all segments.

Parataeniotes mimus Dillon and Dillon, spec. nov.

Superficially, this species resembles *Taeniotes farinosus* very closely in form and coloration. It is somewhat more slender, however, and the elytra lack larger maculae, and the pronotal median vitta is very fine.

Elongate-ovate, slender, subcylindrical; black, with longish, sparse, fine white hairs, and with white tomentose markings as follows: head with seven very narrow vittae, one medially from occiput to between antennal tubercles, one either side of middle from base of head to and running a short distance along posterior margin of upper lobe of eye, these arcuate and nearly meeting medial vitta, a short one each side laterally from isthmus to base of head, and one either side of front outlining anterior margin of lower lobe of eye, from base of antennal tubercles to base of head almost to gula; pronotum with seven narrow vittae, one medially from base to apex, one either side of middle, above lateral tubercle, slightly arcuate and extending from outer apical to outer basal sulcus, one each side just below lateral tubercle, and one above procoxae short, only about one-third length of other vittae; scutellum with a median vitta, widest at base; elytra with about five irregular rows of very small, round maculae, in sutural and fourth rows forming a sort of indistinct vitta on apical quarter; beneath black, all over slightly more densely covered with same pubescence as above, prosternum with a narrow, white vitta between procoxae, this not attaining apex and much broader basally; on the mesepisterna an oblique vitta along base and ending in a small, rounded macula on metepisterna; epistoma with a short, oblique vitta not quite at base and a small macula at apex; metasternum with a narrow, oblique vitta almost from mesocoxae and followed by a small, round dot; sternites laterally with a small, round macula each side, on last sternite much elongate. Antennae with basal two segments piceous and very sparsely pubescent, third segment piceous basally and gradually becoming light reddish-brown at apex, remaining segments light reddish-brown.

Head above coarsely, rugosely-punctate, punctures wide and shallow, entire surface more finely, sparsely punctate; a very narrow median carina from occiput to epistoma; front scabrose; antennae with scape and basal half of third segment scabrose, only very slightly fringed underneath scape in both female and male. Pronotum slightly transverse, slightly rounded from base to apex; apex narrower than base; three basal and two apical transverse sulci, outer apical shallow, inner deep and very sharply curved at middle, almost angulate; two outer basal sulci shallow, inner deep and curved at middle; lateral tubercles small but distinct; disk at center rugosely-punctate, punctures very coarse, remainder of disk with small, scattered punctures. Scutellum slightly transverse, sides arcuate, apex subacute. Elytra with sides rounded to apices, which are acute and broadly dentate at tip; humeri prominent; base, particularly around scutellum and on humeri, coarsely, rugosely punctate, remainder of elytra with coarse, sparse punctures each bearing a short, white hair and these punctures somewhat finer apically. Prosternum rounded, abruptly declivous behind procoxae; mesosternum with broad, rather blunt tubercle in female and male; entire undersurface finely, moderately

punctate; fifth sternite in male and female truncate at tip, fringed and with a robust spine each side, a row of long, coarse, black hairs from each spine to base of fifth. Legs elongate in male, tarsi feebly fringed in both sexes, slightly more so in male.

Holotype: Male; La Merced, Chanchamayo, Peru (Paul Martin) [L. Lacey].

Allotype: Female; Hansa Humboldt, Santa Catarina, Brazil; Sept., 1940 (A. Maller) [L. Lacey].

Paratype: Male; topotypic [L. Lacey].

Neoptychodes Dillon and Dillon

Neoptychodes candidus Bates. New localities: Canal Zone: 2; Barro Colorado, Feb. 8, 1936 (F. E. Lutz) [A.M.N.H.]. Costa Rico: 1; Reventazon [L. Lacey].

Monochamus Guerin

The genotype was designated as *Cerambyx sutor* Linn., by John Curtis, British Entomology, vol. V, 1824-39, p. 219.

Monochamus obtusus Casey. British Columbia: ♀; Saanich, July 29, 1934, on *Abies grandis* (C. A. Hardy) [Victoria Prov. Mus.]. ♀; no locality data [L. Lacey].

Plagiohammus Dillon and Dillon

Plagiohammus elatus Bates. Previously this species was known only from Nicaragua and Panama. Ecuador: ♂; Mapoto, Rio Pastaza, 1300 m., Oct. 22, 1938 (W. C. MacIntyre) [L. Lacey].

Plagiohammus granulatus Bates. While this species was not seen before by the authors, the single example listed below was in too poor condition to redescribe here.

British Honduras: ♂(?); Punta Gorda, April, 1936 (J. J. White) [L. Lacey].

Plagiohammus sticticus Bates. The remarks under the above species apply here also. Ecuador: 1; Zatzayuca, Oriente [L. Lacey].

Plagiohammus imperator Thomson. A comparison by Dr. Linsley of a specimen of this species with his type of *Deliathis albidus*, verifies that the two are identical, his name falling then into synonymy.

Deliathis Thomson

Genotype designation, as *Taeniotes buquetii* Taslé, was made by Thomson, in Syst. Ceramb, 1864, p. 77.

Deliathis quadritaeniator White. Costa Rica; 1; Guapiles, Santa Clara [L. Lacey].

Goes Leconte

The genotype designation should be credited to Thomson (1864), rather than to Casey.

Goes fisheri Dillon and Dillon. Texas: ♀; no locality data [L. Lacey]. ♂; Anhalt, Coma Co., June 28, 1917 [Corn. U.].